

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1855.

THE WORKING OF THE REVENUE LAW.—It is but simple justice to the Committee of Finance in the House of Commons, by whom the Revenue Law was reported, to state that much, if not all of its present obscurity is owing to the number of incongruous amendments engrafted upon it in its passage through its several readings and the committee of the whole. In its case we find a practical evidence of the fact that too many cooks spoil the broth. The truth is that the bill was editing, revising and combining. It was put off to too late a day to admit of this being carefully done as it ought to have been. We have before us the bill as originally printed by order of the House, and also the amendments adopted. A comparison of these documents will go far towards showing the intention of the Legislature in cases where it might otherwise be doubtful.

We will take one instance. The Fayetteville Observer says that the sheriff of Cumberland county, acting as he stated, under instructions from the Attorney General, collected no tax, it believes, upon goods, wares or merchandise of the growth or manufacture of this State, not even on Liqors made in this State. To show the evident intention of the Legislature in this matter, it is only necessary to say that the original bill as reported imposed a tax of five per cent. on Liqors, etc. not of the manufacture of this State, and that this distinction was stricken out in the bill as amended and passed, in which no such words occur. There is no thing in the opinion of the Attorney General to favor the exemption.

The Observer states that, under the construction of the law made by the Sheriff of Cumberland, the gross amount of store tax collected there did not go over \$2,000. The gross amount in this place, we learn, reached about \$8,500. It would have been very much larger but for the queer construction put upon the liquor portion of the law by the Attorney General.

Every body will concede to our Sheriff the credit of endeavoring to carry out the spirit of the law, so as to do justice to the State without seeking for such a construction as would operate oppressively on individuals.

Our neighbor of the Commercial will go off, so to speak, half cocked. He gets into a fuss about a certain cannon, which it appears was captured and recaptured during the progress of the Cincinnati riots. He asks, "What were these peaceable and lovely disciples doing with a cannon?" The Cincinnati Gazette, (Know-nothing and whig,) of Tuesday last, the day after the election, says that after the outbreak of the disturbances, "a party then went up to Jackson Hill to seize the cannon, which had been used yesterday to fire minute guns in honor of Jefferson's birthday." The gun was used in firing minute guns in honor of the birthday of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

Here again it is plain that the Commercial has been deciding and condemning without examination. The true facts of the case have not yet been got at, and we question if they ever will.

If questions of any kind are to be decided simply according to the prejudices of any man or body of men, all attempts to get at the facts of the case would be totally useless, the decision resting upon a totally different basis.

The Commercial talks about our "friends" in reference to some party to the recent disturbances in the hog city. We have no friendship for rioters, no matter who they are. We have no tolerance for appeals to passions and prejudices, no matter by whom they are made, in all which we differ from the course of the Commercial.

This is no question of the native or the foreigner. It is, whether roilism and illegality are to be denounced, no matter by whom committed, or under what name. In the statement of matters of News a Newspaper has no discretion—no right to soften or modify the facts as they appear upon an examination of the best authorities which may be available.

We sincerely believe that those most truly devoted to the maintenance of the honor and credit of the "American" name, will be found most willing to denounce any course of conduct on the part of those assuming it calculated to bring that name into discredit in the eyes of the world, or to corrupt the general tone of public opinion or throw obstacles in the way of the execution of the laws, or render precarious the preservation of the public peace.

THE INDEPENDENT TIE BAND.—Yesterday afternoon three gentlemen, apparently of the nautical profession, marched up Princess street from the wharf, one of whom, probably the leader, had, suspended by a cord from his shoulders, in the manner of a kettle drum, a large tin coffee-pot, bottom upwards, upon which he performed with two sticks, while another of the trio rang a small bell, and the third "kept slosh about," sometimes oscillating as van and again as rear-guard to the "Grand Armee." There was a good natured, don't-care-a-copper sort of a look about the whole affair that was perfectly refreshing.

They passed down Front street holding a council of war opposite the Cape Fear Bank, during which the coffee-pot was duly tuned up to concert pitch. The last we saw of them they were in the neighborhood of the Sailors' Home. We don't think they stopped. A friend suggested that perhaps they might be "slightly fatigued with spirits," another hint about a Know-Nothing mass-meeting, but the prevailing impression seemed to be that they belonged to the "don't-care-a-kiss" party.

Upon the whole, after severe deliberation and serious thought, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the Commercial to this strange and unaccountable movement. We have a strong notion that friend Loring, with his usual far-reaching discernment in such matters will be able to detect and expose a "jocund scheme" for the subversion of our institutions. All we can say is that if these were jests they were essentially "disguised"—in liquor.

"In the next House of Representatives the great majority of the Northern members will be Know-nothings, and will be also Abolitionists. It behooves the South to know what manner of men she sends. At no previous time has the prospect been so gloomy, the clouds so dark and lowering."

MR. FULTON.—Dear Sir:—I have cut out the above paragraph from your daily issue, for the purpose of making a comment on its bearing. Contrary to the correct expression for which your Journal is distinguished, this paragraph is rather ambiguous. It may be tortured into an impression that there are elected to the next House of Representatives, from the North, some members who are Know-Nothings and not Abolitionists. This conclusion I deny the truth of. I have been well informed that there is no member of this mongrel party elected to the next Congress who is not, out and out, an Abolitionist—an Abolitionist of the blackest sort. I do not mean to say that every Abolitionist is a Know-Nothing, but that every Northern Know-Nothing is an Abolitionist. In proof of this opinion, I will not only refer you to the action of the State Legislatures when this party have had the control, and which action has invariably been hostile to the South, but I will refer you to every member of Congress from the North, whether Whig or Democrat, for the truth of the charge. I make this reference with the greatest confidence, for I know too well the character of our Representatives to suppose, for a moment, that they would hesitate to inform the public of the fact if requested to do so.

Respectfully yours,
NATIVE AMERICAN.

Emancipation in Cuba.

During these latter days war between nations grows less out of mere isolated circumstances, no matter how threatening, than out of permanently opposing interests, feelings or courses of policy, as in the Eastern European war. Turkey is a mere cat-paw—a blind for the allies, who care just as little for Turkey as the Russians do. They have neither been negotiating nor fighting for Turkey, but for themselves. It has long been a conceded fact that the advance of Russian power would bring that Empire sooner or later in collision with the western powers—and the jealousy of Russia, and supposed necessity of self-preservation is the real cause of the war, of which Turkey happens to be the immediate occasion. The war has long been looked upon as a thing which must come sometime or other, and which circumstances might hasten or retard but could not prevent.

The relations of the United States with Spain are influenced also by causes which tend inevitably to a breach sooner or later, because of the radical difference between the policy, interests, influences and feelings which govern the two countries, and which depend less upon the persons who, from time to time, may happen to be at the head of affairs, than from the character and occupations of the people which, together with their political and territorial position, may be said to constitute that "manifest destiny" which we have heard so much. Between us and an effete European despotism holding an important possession on our seaboard almost, certainly in the direct track of our commerce, there are bound to be constant dissensions, constant clashing of interests, all those permanent and inherent tendencies which inevitably result in war. Spain holds on to Cuba with the death-grip of a drowning man. It is not a colony looking to her with the affection of a child to a mother, but in fact, a conquered country in which the Military force of Spain is encamped, half the time in a state of siege, and half of blockade. Out of this state of things must flow difficulties, supposed insults, and certain interruptions of commerce and friendly intercourse with the Island. This position of affairs has become chronic. It spreads a feverish irritation around. It embitters the relations of this country with Spain. It forces upon the attention of our people the necessity of putting an end to it at any cost, while it also forces upon them a view of the advantages of Cuba to the trade, commerce, power and resources of the country, and even to its safety in certain conditions. These things must progress to a point beyond which they cannot go; when this point shall have been reached war or a peaceable cession must come.

We do not believe that any Spanish Minister has proclaimed an intention to emancipate the negroes in Cuba. The Spanish papers published at their capital, expressly contradict such a rumor. On the contrary, the Spanish Minister of State stated in the Cortez that slavery was a necessity in Cuba, without which Spain could not hold the Island. We do not believe that France or England can bring Spain to that for some time to come. It is too suicidal even for Spanish faith. We don't see how war can grow out of the execution of Estrampes, a native Cuban, but a naturalized American citizen, recently garroted at Havana for endeavoring to stir up a revolution, a charge which he did not deny. Every government has a right to protect itself against any and all persons.

It is the chronically diseased state of our relations to Spain, the clashing of our feelings, and interests, and systems, as well as the nature of the Spanish rule in Cuba, which we look to as rendering an outbreak as simply a matter of time, as the European war had been felt to be for some years past. It may be postponed, but not finally avoided without the removal of the existing cause, Spanish dominion in Cuba.

The Know-Nothings elected their ticket for Municipal officers in Richmond at the election held in that city on the 4th inst. Richmond is known as the "Gibraltar of Whiggery" in old Virginia, and it was considered impossible for the Democrats to succeed in carrying their ticket, hence the full Democratic vote was not brought out. The K. N. vote was about the same as the Whig vote for President in 1852. There is, therefore, little or no cause either for depression or triumph.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION CO.—We understand that the Stockholders in the above Company, attending its general meeting here, on the 19th inst., will be passed five, going and returning, over the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and for one fare over the Wilmington & Manchester Road.

BOTH SIDES PLEASED.—The Coalition Know-nothing party are firing cannon in Connecticut because they have beaten the Democrats, and the Democrats are firing cannon because they have not been as badly beaten as they expected to be.

Rhode Island Election.—Providence, April 4.—We have carried all the State but three towns. The Know-Nothings have carried all the towns but two as far as heard from, and undoubtedly two of those to come in. Both the Know-nothing candidates for Congress are elected. The vote is light and nearly one way.

For Governor, Providence county—Hopkin, (whig and know-nothing,) 5,760; Potter, (dem.), 1,680; scattering, 35. Newport—Hopkin, 1,175; Potter, 187; scattering, 1. Kent—Hopkin, 1,113; Potter, 1,491. Washington—Hopkin, 1,703; Potter, 183. Bristol—Hopkin, 713; Potter, 105.

For Lieutenant Governor—Rose, (know-nothing,) 8,775; Reynolds, (whig,) 1,288; Potter, 2,274. For Congress—Eastern district—Durfee, (know-nothing whig,) 5,544; Davis, (dem.), 1,506; scattering, 188. Western district—Thurston, (know-nothing and dem.), 4,349; scattering, 605.

Election in Lynchburg, Va.—LYNCHBURG, Va., April 4th.—At the municipal election here yesterday, James G. Royal, the anti-know-nothing candidate for the high constable's office, was defeated by 9 votes. Thomas H. Dillard, candidate for commissioner of the revenue, was defeated by 83 votes. A portion of the anti-know-nothing council was elected in the lower ward. Gen. Scott's majority in this city was 286.

The Election in Kansas.—INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 2.—Returns from Kansas show that the pro-slavery ticket has been elected in eight counties, each giving from 200 to 600 majority. It is probable that no anti-slavery member has been elected.

CINCINNATI, April 4th.—No collision took place last night, though the greatest excitement prevailed all night. This morning the crowd re-assembled at Fifth street and Market space, and the most intense excitement is manifested.

The military are under arms and awaiting orders. The Germans have agreed to deliver up the cannon at 10 o'clock, and if this is complied with a collision may be prevented.

Alleged Forgery.—WASHINGTON, April 3.—Lewis L. Taylor, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, is reported to have forged the name of the Secretary of War to notes amounting to \$10,000 or \$20,000.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week ending April 7, 1855.

Loan of 1846	100
" 1847	1,800
" 1848	1,000
Texas indemnity	1,000
Total	3,900

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Prince Menschikoff's Death Reported.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The splendid American mail steamer Baltic, which reached here this day, sailed on the 24th ult., and has had a hoisterous passage of nearly fourteen days. She reports that one new steamer, the "City of Baltimore," of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, has been taken by the French Government for six months. She had left Liverpool for Marseille, having in tow the American ship Teedonoga, which had also been engaged by the French Government.

The Czar had made several speeches, which to the diplomatic body were mild, but to the army strong. On the whole they were interpreted in a pacific sense.

The first of the four points which had been unanimously agreed to by the Vienna Conference, reads as follows: The abolition of the exclusive Protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

The latest dispatch from Vienna is dated Friday evening. It says the Conference were progressing favorably. The second point under discussion was either settled or to be to-morrow. It must be repeated that the question of PEACE OR WAR, will not be decided until the Third point is settled.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs under date of Friday evening, that the news from Vienna appears very favorable to peace; and the people are disposed to believe that the conference will be attended with a happy result.

Count Neeschede will proceed to Vienna, if the negotiation should become critical.

The new Czar gives strong evidence of abiding by plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concession.

Rumors are current of a new basis arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, erection of Turkish forts, etc.

In Asia, as well as in Europe, it is necessary to raise by subscription \$335,000, in order to secure said charter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the people of Rutherford, Cleveland, Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg, being fully impressed with the importance of the enterprise, will use our best efforts to raise the subscription, believing that if we fail to embrace the present opportunity, so generously offered by the State, it will be the last which we shall ever have to improve our condition and derive the benefits that will result to us from having an outlet to the markets of the world.

Resolved, That the Road can, will, and shall be built; and that we will not relax our exertions until the subscription is raised, and the work completed.

Resolved, That we will act in a spirit of conciliation; that our only rivalry shall be as to who shall do the most towards the furtherance of this great State enterprise, which is not only to develop our resources, agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing, but will stop the tide of emigration, which is draining the State of her best and most enterprising population and will make this section the garden spot of the world.

Resolved, That if enterprise, energy, and liberality will build the Road it shall be built.

In introducing the resolutions Mr. Waring addressed the meeting in a highly appropriate manner, reasoning logically, and occasionally appealing to all present. Having commended the resolutions, and urged their adoption in brief but impressive terms, he took occasion to define his own position and that of the citizens of Charlotte, which had been, to some extent, misunderstood. He and the people of Charlotte, he said, had been charged with being partial to a particular route; but this he disavowed in the most emphatic manner. He represented his Charlotte friends, with whom he had been personally conversing, as advocates of the speed of construction of the Road west as well as east of Charlotte, without regard to any particular location or point, except those named in the charter, urging the immediate prosecution of the great enterprise by the most eligible and practicable route, which, in his opinion, could only be determined by an actual survey and the amount of stock taken on the correctness of our positions.

Mr. Waring said that the eloquent language of Mr. Waring, but merely to sketch the tenor of his remarks which gave much satisfaction; and I assure you, that whenever and wherever Mr. Waring is his advocate, the good people of Charlotte will be most ably and faithfully represented.

Any attempt to sketch the closing eloquent appeal of Mr. Waring would do him injustice; and therefore, we will leave his imaginary description of the iron horse, to which he gave the coloring of reality, speeding from the mountains to the seaboard, making Old Rip from his slumber with the shrill whistle of the engine, and pouring the rich treasures of the Catawba valley into the lap of Wilmington, to the enterprise and liberality he paid a well deserved compliment.

Mr. Waring sat down amid loud cheers and a newly awakened enthusiasm.

Capt. Hoke being then called made one of his ablest speeches, addressing himself chiefly to the farmers of the country, who listened to him with marked attention and increasing interest.

Capt. Hoke, by his irresistible facts and figures, and by a broad contest which he set between the South Carolina merchants and the enterprising public spirit, and well established liberality of the Wilmington people, shook up Old Rip till he was wide awake to the prospect now presented of becoming independent of South Carolina pretensions and exactions. On this occasion Capt. Hoke was more eloquent than usual; and his appeal to all to unite in a concentrated effort to complete this great work, was highly gratifying to the people of the several counties represented in the meeting. The Captain complimented the Wilmington people in the most complimentary terms, and proved it to be the interest of this section to trade to that point; and, therefore, that it is all important that this Road be built at once.

Mr. Shipp, of Rutherford, was then called, and, in his speech, he related with much interest, sequence, and persuasive power, had a most happy effect. He said that a determination was fixed in the minds of those he represented that the Road shall be built; and basing his argument upon this determination, his appeal to his native county to walk up and participate in the benefits, was most powerful.

Mr. Canlier, as a voucher for Shipp, then took the stage and was greeted with deafening applause. He said pleasantly in reply to Mr. Shipp, that "old Lincoln" would do her whole duty, and he thought a little more. As Mr. C. proceeded, vouching that when the proper time arrived, his Lincoln friends would show an ability and liberality worthy of their name, it was apparent that "old Lincoln" patriotism was fully awake.

Mr. Canlier concluded, having by his peculiar manner excited a degree of enthusiasm rarely witnessed on such occasions, the meeting was well prepared to hear Gen. John G. Bynum, who was loudly called for from all parts of the house, and who arose and delivered one of the most amusing, the most witty, the most eloquent, the most convincing Railroad speeches ever made in the State.

Such of your readers as have not had the pleasure to hear Gen. Bynum, can form no idea of his address from any thing I could say of it; but to those who have enjoyed that pleasure, I need only mention that the General was talking on a subject which evidently gave him pleasure and in the midst of an animated crowd of admirers, who could scarcely restrain themselves under the flashes of his wit and humor and the power of his eloquence.

Somebody had remarked, in the morning, that the Lincoln Railroad Convention promised to be "a cold camp-meeting"; but I assure you that, had a stranger entered at any time while Mr. Bynum was speaking, he would have imagined himself in the midst of something of a "revival."

Such, Messrs. Editors, was the Railroad excitement in Lincoln, at the close of Mr. Bynum's speech, that I now have no doubt that the stock will all soon be taken; and that the construction of the work will commence at an early day. After a vote of thanks to the officers, the meeting adjourned, all much gratified with the proceedings.

We have the pleasure of stating that the health of our fellow-citizen, D. K. McRae, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paris, has materially improved. His last letter to us is dated February 28th. He has undergone a painful and protracted attack, but was at no time considered in imminent danger.

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Railroad Meeting in Lincoln.

LINCOLN, N. C., March 24, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been present at a very enthusiastic Railroad meeting, held in this place to-day, and believing that a notice of it will be interesting to many of your readers, I have taken the liberty to prepare for the Standard a short sketch of the proceedings.

At an early hour in the day, many of the substantial farmers of the county appeared in town, where they had the satisfaction to meet highly respectable delegates from Rutherford, Cleveland, Gaston, Catawba, and Mecklenburg, each congratulating each other upon the very liberal charter granted by the Legislature for the internal improvement of this highly favored section of the State.

The meeting having been temporarily organized, by calling John Coulter, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Maj. T. T. Slade and V. A. McRae, Esq., Secretaries, the following named gentlemen were, on motion, appointed a committee to nominate officers and prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Committee.—T. Lowe, Catawba; W. M. Shipp, Esq., Rutherford; Dr. McLean, Lincoln; J. H. Holland, Gaston; G. Dickson, Cleveland; R. P. Waring, Mecklenburg.

Officers:—Dr. W. J. T. MILLER, President.

Richard Rankin, John Coulter, J. M. Smith, S. Wilkins, A. B. Davidson, B. S. Guion, V. A. McRae, Secretaries.

WHEREAS, The last Legislature passed a bill chartering a Railroad to be constructed from some point on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to the Rutherford, and westward, it is necessary to raise by subscription \$335,000, in order to secure said charter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the people of Rutherford, Cleveland, Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg, being fully impressed with the importance of the enterprise, will use our best efforts to raise the subscription, believing that if we fail to embrace the present opportunity, so generously offered by the State, it will be the last which we shall ever have to improve our condition and derive the benefits that will result to us from having an outlet to the markets of the world.

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The Cincinnati Election.—Disgraceful Riot.

We have already been advised by telegraph of a terrible riot in Cincinnati on Monday last, (election day,) attended by loss of life. We have before us the Cincinnati papers of Tuesday, which furnish full reports of the riot, and which differ very materially from the published telegraphic accounts. It seems that the democratic municipal ticket was elected by a very large majority, and the know-nothings, who were of their utter defeat, undertook to set at naught the defiance of the popular will as expressed through the ballot-box. The Cincinnati Commercial says:

"About five o'clock a rush was made by about thirty men, closely followed by perhaps three hundred more, for the ballot-box. Mayor Snelaker had taken his position in front of the box, and we saw him for some time struggling to check the mob, and heard his voice commanding the peace. But he was roughly handled, his clothes being torn, and several loud blows inflicted on his person. A dense crowd pressed about the door. A tall man made several desperate efforts to pass those who were endeavoring to protect the box, and finally leaped upon the table where the box was placed, when there was a great shout, and the splintering of the wood occasioned by the crushing of the chairs and tables. A general shout, and some fifty persons rushed in, or were forced into the engine room. In a moment the ballot-box was thrown out with considerable force, striking a man on the shoulder, who stood about one-third the distance across the street. It then reached the ground, and was immediately assaulted by a large number, who stamped it to fragments and scattered the tickets far and wide."

"It was said that the box contained near thirteen hundred ballots, at least one thousand of which were for Mr. Farn, the democratic candidate."

In the following extract, from the same paper, the reader will discover how the principles of know-nothingism are reduced to practice:

"We stood upon a pile of saw opposite the engine-room, and overlooked the scene. We saw one gray-headed man, near dressed, run for his life down 'Vine street,' pursued by half a dozen rough boys, who hurled stones after him. A stout, rough-looking man, in an express wagon, who shouted 'Hurrah for Farn,' was terribly beaten. A young man of German descent, described by a bystander as 'a very fine fellow, quiet, and hard-working,' was whipped unmercifully, and as he recoiled, bleeding from his face, and one eye swollen dreadfully from a blow with a stone, an acquaintance of his family remarked, 'There, now; that is a shame. His mother will faint when she sees him.' One sturdy German we saw struck fairly in the head with a heavy stone, and yet remained on his feet. He was struck repeatedly with colts, but did not succumb, and made his escape."

The Cincinnati Gazette, (know-nothing,) in announcing the result of the election in that city, reluctantly admits that the know-nothings were defeated. The Commercial says:

"Our returns will show all that is known of the result of the election at the hour of going to press—Whatever may be the exact result, it cannot be denied that the know-nothings are substantially and severely defeated. By the result of the election, the candidates it lost in chance for victory, and come out of the contest severely chastised, if not annihilated."

[From the Union.]

Doubts exist as to the precise language used by Mr. Lutzariga, the Spanish minister, in his late speech in the Cortes in regard to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The doubt is as to whether he referred to the abolition of the slave trade or of slavery itself. The British journals report him as confining his remarks to the slave trade, whilst the French and Belgian journals report him as referring to slavery. The New York Tribune, in its editorial advice agrees with the latter journals, and represents emancipation, in some modified and gradual form, as having been agreed upon by the Spanish government. However the speech may be reported in the Spanish official organ at Madrid, we are disposed to give credit to the Tribune as the more reliable Spanish organ on this question.

We have recollect that the version of Mr. Lutzariga's speech, as given by the Paris "Presse" and the Belgian "Independant," fully confirms the predictions made, and insisted on repeatedly by us, as to the future policy of Spain under the dictation of Great Britain. Such American journals as the National Intelligencer and New York Courier and Enquirer, which seem to aspire to the distinction of being semi-official organs of foreign sentiment, have as positively denied the correctness of our position, and sought to conceal from the American people the real designs and movements of Spain and England in relation to the Africanizing of Cuba. As was natural enough, those journals hesitate now to credit the reports of the correspondents of the "Presse" and "Independant," and incline to adopt the version of the Spanish and English papers. It should be borne in mind that it has long been the policy of the journals to withhold correct information from the United States on this subject, and for that reason we are disposed to receive their reports of Mr. Lutzariga's remarks with suspicion, especially as we know the usual accuracy of the correspondents of the "Presse" and "Independant," and as we can conceive of no motive on their part to misrepresent the facts.

In connection with this subject, it is not a little remarkable that the Spanish government has arrived at the determination to carry out the emancipation scheme in Cuba immediately after the promotion of Lord Palmerston to the head of the British ministry. In 1851 his lordship instructed Lord Howden, minister to Spain, as follows:

Viscount Palmerston to Lord Howden.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 20, 1851.

"My Lord: I have received your lordship's despatch of the 1st instant, transmitting copy of a note you had received from Mr. De Miraflores, in reply to your note of the 20th ult., recommending, on behalf of her Majesty's government, that the government of Spain should follow the example set them by New Grenada in declaring the total abolition of slavery in that republic."

"I have to instruct your lordship to observe to Mr. De Miraflores that the slaves of Cuba form a large portion of the population of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation would, therefore, as far as the black population is concerned, be in union with the recommendation made by her Majesty's government, that the government of Spain should follow the example set them by New Grenada in declaring the total abolition of slavery in that republic."

"I have to instruct your lordship to observe to Mr. De Miraflores that the slaves of Cuba form a large portion of the population of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation would, therefore, as far as the black population is concerned, be in union with the recommendation made by her Majesty's government, that the government of Spain should follow the example set them by New Grenada in declaring the total abolition of slavery in that republic."

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